NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1887.

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ANTI-COERCION AGITATION.

MR. GLADSTONE PERSONALLY DIRECTING . THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE HYDE PARK MEETING -FRENCH PENNIES TABOOED-SPLENDID CON-DITION OF THE VOLUNTEER TROOPS-BANK HOLIDAY-SUCCESS OF AN AMERI-CAN DRAMA-"THE RED LAMP."

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Copyright; 1887: North American Cable News Co. LONDON, April 12.-London papers differ widely in their appreciation of yesterday's anti-Coercion demonstration in Hyde Park. Conservative or gans compute the number present at from forty to sixty thousand. Home Rulers reckon it at 150,000. According to the latter the crowd consisted exclusively of workingmen in dead earnest against the Government's Crimes bill. According to the former there was an absolute preponderance of that class which needs no oratory to whet its animosity to law and order. "The Daily News" is of the opinion that the multitude who crowded around the platforms consisted of ardent politicians out to do a piece of serious political work. What struck "The Standard" was the utter list lessness of the people-the blank indifference with which they treated the serio-comic performance on the semicircle of platforms, and their refusal to listen to any speeches except Mr. Labouchere's, Mr. Davitt's and the Socialist John Burns's. Il you accept the Tory view you must believe the Hyde Park meeting was not even a flash in the pan. If you prefer the Home Rule estimate, the meaning of yesterday's demonstration is that the great bulk of the working population of the Metropolis has come back to hearty co-operation with the Liberal party. Everybody agrees that the crowd was orderly, both while marching through the streets and in the park, and imposing in numbers. Mr. Herbert Gladstone's absence is remarked So is the presence of Mrs. Ashton Dilke who s oke from the same platform with Mr. Sexton

Mr. Gladstone's fiery letter to the workingmen of the North, published yesterday morning, will do as much as any meeting to kindle popular enthus m against the bill. There is no sign that Mr Gladstone has lost his hold on the masses. The sp, cal from Parlia nent to them is practically his doing. He remained tranquilly at Dollis Hill while the masses he had set in motion were tramp mg through London, but comes to London to-day and practically directs every manœuvre in the present campaign against the Government.

The Ministers expect to carry the second readang of the bill within a month. The Irish think six weeks a short period.

Mr. Goschen has managed to bring a certain amount of unpopularity on the Government by a proclamation against French pennies. This was understood as p ohibiting their circulation. The number in the country being enermous, sudden re fusal of them proved inconvenient, especially to the poorer classes. An outery began and Mr. Goschen found it necessary to explain away his elict as meant not to prohibit the use of French coins actually in circulation, but to prevent further importations, the profit on which transaction is tenpence in every pound sterling.

The Easter manœuvres have by common co sent raised the reputation of the volunteers with the regular staff. The certificate which the Duke of Cambridge gives them is perhaps a matter of course. The unofficial verdict of the regular officers present with the various bodies of volunteers is more to the purpose and is practically unanimous. The volunteers have been asked to go through some ordeals which most regular troops would have thought exceptionally severe. These they have passed with credit. Their operations have extended over the southern counties from Dover to Eastbourne. Some troops were called on to march thirty miles a day. Attacking and defending forces were organized on a large scale at both Dover and Eastbourne, and a certain numper of volunteer regiments took part in the review at Aldershot. Alto ether the volunteer a settlement of about eighty houses on the island of the service is thought by good judges to be in better same name, near Nagasaki, on March 4, after firing praccondition, more soldierly and more efficient than tice by the Omaha by which four Japanese villagers were

Bank Holiday, apart from politics and soldiering, was celebrated in the usual way. Pleasureseekers shared with the anti-Coercionists and volunteers the advantage of fine weather. Ecormous numbers went out of town by rail, river and road, and came back in time to crowd every theatre, music-hall and other place of entertainment in London. Theatrical movelties, however, were few. Alexandra Palace, heretofore signally unlucky, was reopened with some prospect of prosperity. The Crystal Palace was thronged as in old days. Albert Palace, Battersea, had 40,000 visitors. Olympia now gives in place of the Paris hippodrome a variety performance, including

drama, "Held by the Enemy," is confirmed. Since it took its place in the regular bill of the Princess's Theatre its reception has been not less enthusiastic than when produced at the matinee. Mr. Archer in "The World" remarks that some people seem to have feared the British public would decline to be interested in a play dealing with the American war. Never was there a greater mistake. The blue uniforms were half the battle. Mr. Gillette's play, he even thinks, is not American enough. Many critics complain of the construction of the piece, and all deplere its want of literary merit; but such as it is it tills the Princess's Theatre.

The authorship of "The Red Lamp," to be produced next week at the Comedy Theatre, remains on interesting secret. Even the actors and actresses who are to interpret the piece are said not to know who wrote it. The author is that elever and versatile writer, Mr. Comyns Carr, who has gone to Russia for his subject. Nihilism on one side. Russian society on the other, are r presented in a spirit of picture que realism. Mr. Sugden, whom you have lately seen in New-York, will according to report play the part of an American journalist, and Lady Monekton that of a Russian There is every prospect of another

Mr. Courtlandt Palmer is in town, holding cour sel with various p wons respecting the fea ibility Nineteenth Century Club of New-York. G. W. s.

OTTAWA, April 12.—Lord Lansdowne, the Governor-General of Canada, has declared himself regarding the report that Sir John Macdonald had received advices from England that danger threatened Lord Lansdowne on ac-Engiand that danger threatened Lord Lansdowne on ac-count of evictions on his Irish estate, that dynamite was to be resorted to for the purpose of blowing up Rideua Hall, and that the advices suggested the placing of a strong guardover the Governor-General's residence until the guard over the Governor-General's residence until the threatened danger had passed. Last night the Governor-General caused the reports to be repeated to him, and thereapon refused to have a guard or anything eise, stating that when he found it necessary to have protection he would ask the imperial Government to recall him. A sharp lookout is being kept by the Dominion police for suspicious-looking strangers.

FISHERIES AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION. MONTREAL April 12 (Special).—At a banquet last night to J. A. Chapleau, Dominion Secretary of State, the French Canadiau Minister who took such a firm stand in

DEBATE ON THE CRIMES BILL.

MR. HOLMES SPEAKS FOR THE GOVERNMENT

OF ITS SUPPORTERS, LONDON, April 12.—There were not fifty rembers in the House of Commons to-night. The debat: on the Crimes bill will go on formally until Thutsday, when the House will fill up again. Mr. Gladstone will revive interest in Parliament by speaking on Friday. The Government is anxious to reach the second reading of the Crimes bill without resorting to closure, and will not insist upon a division before April 22. Speaker Peel has intimated to Mi. Gladstone that if the head of the Government demands closure after a reasonable period of debate he will always deem it his duty to

ment, Tory or Liberal.

This afternoon, after Speader Peel had thanked the
House for its indulgence during his illness, Mr.
Holmes, Attorney-General for Ireland, reopened the Crimes Act amendment bill. He contended that the measure was a fair and reasonable one, and that none of its provisions would interfere or intringe with constitutional or public rights. The House should re-member, Mr. Holmes argued, that society in Ireland was in a state of disorganization; that crime went unde-tected, and that the p-ople seemed to sympathize with the criminals and thwarted attempts to obtain evidence. In cases where the evidence was clear against prisoners the juries refused to convict, so that the system of trial by jury had absolutely broken down in Ireland. It was absurd to say that crime in Ireland should go unpunished rather than that such effectual means as the changing of venue should be taken to secure the due administration of the law. Mr. Holmes hoped it would not be necessary, if the bill passed, to have frequent recourse to change of venue. [Derisive

Referring to the question of summary jurisdiction, the Attorney-General said this was not the first time such a provision had been made to deal with oftences. summary process the resident magistrates in Justices of the Peace in England, while every possible from interfering unless the laws of the country were set to suppress dangerous associations, the bill left the exercise of the Viceroy's power under the veto of Parliament. The Government adhered to the proposa to make the bill perpetual. The misfortune in the enactment of the past measures of the kind was that they were not made perpetual. Parliament could, ct ourse, repeal the present law whenever necessary, but

would remain in force. [Cheers.]

Hugh C. Childers said although he supported the amendment to the bill he admitted that some of the bill's provisions would not be objectionable if they were made part of a general law for both Ireland and England; but those features of the proposed law which the Government especially intended to apply to Ireland were unwarranted and would be found to evoke disorder instead of remedying existing evils. evoke disorder instead of remedying existing evils. Why propose coercion when there was no increase of crime shown in Ireland? Before the last election at least ninecy Conservative members of Parliament declared against any intriber coercion. The Marquis of Salisbury himself stated that it was impracticable and inpossible to reimpose on Ireland any measure like the former Crimes act. The Government would soon learn, should the present bill become a L.w., how disastrous was their recourse to the old and bad system of representatives of five-sixths of the Irish people opposed the measure.

representatives of five-sixths of the Irish people opposed the measure.

Mr. Childers protested strongly against giving the proposed powers to the resident magistrates whom he knew, he said, would be unit by reason of their lack of legal training to properly exercise them, especially in cases involving the application of the extreme provisions of the Whitehoy acts and the legal construction of the word conspiracy. The proposal to try Irish prisoners in England was a nongst the worst teatures of the bill. What would have been said it ever it had been proposed to send Englishmen to trial out of their own country for crimes committed in it! [Parnellite cheers.] The speaker ridiculed the looseness of the definitions contained in the bill, and warned the Government that for this reason alone a number of its clauses would prove inoperative. clauses would prove inoperative.

KILLED BY THE OMAHA'S GUNS.

DETAILS OF THE ACCIDENT AT IRESUIMA-DIS-CIPLINING CAPTAIN SELFRIDGE. NAGASAKI, Japan, March 14.-By the same mail with this letter will go also the explanation of Rear Admiral taching Captain Thomas O. Selfridge from the command of the United States steamer Omaha and sending him home. The ordering home of Captain Selfridge is due

dent as one of criminal carelessness, and an international tribunal will probably be called on the question of damages, as well as an infringement against the Japa nese laws. There is a Japanese regulation for firing practice, acknowledged by all treaty countries, that no firing practice of war vessels shall be done at distances where there is danger of doing injury to life and pronear Nagasaki, and the people obtain their livelihood by catching fish. As soon as Captain Selfridge reaches Washington a court of inquiry will be held to determine the responsibility of the accident, and why, in the firing

if they all exploded.

It was about 11 a. m. on March 4 that the Omaha was seen coming from the direction of Goto Island. It is the

of shells, a careful watch was not kept upon them to see

It was about 11 a. m. on March 4 that the Omaha was seen coming from the direction of Goto Island. It is the practice of vessels of war when entering the harbor of Nagasaki to pass back of or to the southward of Ikeshima. But this vessel was seen coming through the straite between the islands of Ikeshima and Matsushima. It would seem impossible that the officers of the vessel could have failed to distinguish the settlement of Ikeshima from her position, but when she got to the southern side of the island she began firing her great guns, and the first fire was followed by a solid shot dropping through the roof of the schoolhouse (Kan-1), and fell behind one of the schoolmasters, who was eating his midday meal near the brazier direside). The man was so frightened that he fainted, but was soon restored to consciousness.

The Omaha's guns continued their firing, and the balls fell near the native houses. The inhabitants fled to a cave at the eastern side of the island, where they remained till the firing ceased and the vessel disappeared, and then came from their refinge and gathered up ten of the missiles. One of them was a conical shaped loaded shell that had not exploded, and one of the fishermen, not knowing the danger, struck it a heavy blow with a hammer. The concussion caused the shell to explode, and the immediate killing of the following four persons: Miyamoto Sadarchi, age eight; Ikidomi Masaichi, age infirten; Hamabe Magoyemon, age nineteen, and Kitamoto Tokitaro, age twenty-five. The following were wounded: Yoshikawa Yosuke, age seven; Kawa Jin Mosaku and Nagayama Fuji, each age thirteen; Murasaki Kami, age sixteen; Inoye Chio, age twenty-five, ika were badly lacerated, and the limbs of the other two were hlown from their bodies. The wounded were taken to the Nagasaki Hosyifal. Inoye Chio's legs had to be amputated, and the right leg of Ikeda Tsumetaro was also cut off, the surgeons of the United States steamers Omaha and Maron assisting. The firing of the solid shot and the shells into the settlement w

BKEAKING UP AN INFAMOUS USURY SYSTEM. TANGLER, April 12.-The expedition sent out by the American Consul in furtherance of his effort to break up the infamous usury system which has grown up in Morocco under the protection of foreign consuls, has re-turned to Tangler. It released all the Moors imprisoned at Alcazar and Larache under American claims with the exception of three, who had died. It found the prisons in which the men were confined in the foulest condition. The inmates were half-starved, ragged and covered with vermin. Some of them had heavy chains fastened to their necks and legs.

DUTCH ENCOUNTER WITH THE ACHINESE. THE HAGUE, April 12.—Advices from the Dutch East Indies say that the Dutch had an encounter with natives in Acheen on April 4, and that the Achinese fied after a engagement, leaving thirty-three dead. The Dutch loss was twelve killed and twenty-six wounded.

THE LEAGUE WILL CONTINUE TO MEET. DULBIN, April 12 .- At the fortnightly meeting of th National League to-day Mr. Healy announced that the nectings of the League would continue, whatever steps the Government took to suppress the League. CARDIFF, April 12.—A mass-meeting here to-day adopted resolutions denouncing the Crimes bill.

CAPTAIN JACOBS'S STATEMENTS DENIED. OTTAWA, Ont., April 12.-The officers of the Fishing Department deny the charge made by Captain So bs, of Gloucester, that he was refused the privilege of Jacobs, of Gioneester, that he was rerused the privilege of buying a fresh supply of provisions at Prince Edward Island, after rescuing a shipwrecked crew. The atten-tion of the Canadian Government had been called to Jacobe's statements by the Imperial authorities.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. LONDON, April 12, 1887, STRIKERS TIRED OUT.—The tin-platers of Wales, who have been on strike for six months for an increase in wages, have returned to work at the old rates. THE DYNAMITE SMIP A MYTH.—The etatement

the Rev. Mr. Kennedy that a ship named Guinare, from the United States, was consting off Youghal with a load of dynamite is discredited. At the office of the Lloyds it is stated that no such vessel is registered. The Cork po-lice also treat the Kennedy story with ridicule,

SETTLEMENT OF THE AFGHAN QUESTION. ENGLAND AND RUSSIA MAKE MUTUAL CONCESSIONS

OF TERRITORY. St. Petersburg, April 12.-A settlement of the Afghan question has been effected by the Governments of Great Britain and Russia. England assents to the Russian demand for that branch of the Oxus now held by the Afghans, in exchange for which concessions will be made of territory on the northwest frontier.

MR. BLAINE STILL IMPROVING.

HE SLEEPS SOUNDLY AND EATS HEARTILY AND WANTS TO TALK.

FORT GIRSON, I. T., April 12 (Special).-Mr. Blaine passed the night in a refreshing sleep and is slowly improving. When he awoke he was much refreshed nd his condition was noticeably better than at any time since his acute attack. For supper he partook disposition to talk. An examination of the lungs was made and showed that the inflammation was There is and has been no fever since Sunday. His pulse is 72 and temperature normal This morning Nr. Blaine made a substantial break-fast of milk and bread and beefsteak broked rare.

heartiest meal he has taken since his sickness. HARRISEURG, April 12.—The House this afternoo passed the Brooks High License bill without amendment It provides that the liceuse in cities of the first, second and third class shall be \$500; in all other cities, \$300;

CHECKING GALLOPING CONSUMPTION. EFFECT OF GASES ON A WOMAN WHOSE LIFE WAS

in boroughs, \$150, and in townships, \$75.

DESPAIRED OF. NEW-ORLEANS, April 12 (Special).-The medical fraternity of this city is considerabl, excited over the case of Mrs. E. W. Albers, whose death within a few days from galloping consumption was declared as certain by several leading physicians a month ago, but who is now apparently on the road to complet She is the wife of A. W. Albers, a promirecovery. She is the wife of A. W. Albers, a prominent druggist of this city. When all the doctors had
given his wife up Mr. Albers determined to try carbonic acid gas and sul, buretted hydrogen gas as first
administered by Professor Bergeon, of Lyons,
France, and recently experimented with at the hospital in Philadelphia. Two-thirds of Mrs. Albers's left

lung were destroyed when the treatment was begun with an improvised apparatus on March 26. Result of first week—a gain of one pound clear. At the end of the second week—a gain in weight of two and a half pounds, making a clear gain of three and and a falf pounds, making a clear gain of three and a half pounds for two weeks. One of the teatures was that the temperature, which upon the administration of the gas showed a tever of 1025 declined in half an hour to 985. A sudden drop of four degrees was followed by a craving for food which seemed to agree perfectly with the patient and in turn followed half an hour by a drowsy sensation prompting the patient to sleep, wakening from which she had a pertectly restful feeling. The gas reaches the lungs within ten minutes after administration and is clearly discernible on the breath by the characteristic odor of the sulphuretted hydrogen which is used.

cernible on the breath by the characteristic odor of the sulphuretted bydrogen which is used.

The apparatus used by Mr. Albers was improvised by himself and is simple, consisting of two rather large sized bottles, one containing the ingredients for making carbonic acid gas and the other charged to generate sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The bottles are connected by means of small rubber tubes and the gas is collected or stored in a large bag similar to the "laughing gas bags" used by dentists. The gas finds an exit through a rubber tube ending in a syringe.

CLOSING UP THE STOVE FOUNDRIES.

LOCKED OUT AND STRIKING WORKMEN ALL OVER THE COUNTRY. CHICAGO, April 12.-A dispatch from St. Louis says:

"War has been declared between the Stove Founders' De-fence Association and the Moulders' National Union, and in the next few days every stove foundry in the United States will probably be closed. The Defence Association has organized the country into four districts, and there which includes St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Milwaukee, Quincy, Leavenworth and Keokuk. The patterns of Bridge, Beach & Co., the tabooed foundry of St. Louis, were yesterday ordered into the First and Second Districts, where strikes will immediately follow. The First District includes Troy, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. The Second District includes Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Claveland, Detroit and Chrcimnati, and the Third District is all the Southern States and cities."

CHICAGO, April 12.—The stove moulders' strike against

ployed at the Brand Stove Company's works and at the Milwankee stove works of J. A. & P. E. Dutcher struck this morning. The strikers number 100 ail told. The cause of the strike was the refusal of the moulders to make patterns for the St. Louis stove foundries whose mon recently struck for an advance in wages. Kansas City, April 12.—A dispatch to The Journal from

Leavenworth says: "The stove monders of this city, 150 to 200 in number, employed in the Great Western and the Union Stove Works have out work, refusing to make patterns sent here by the Bridge & Beach Company of St. Louis.

KNIGHTS OPPOSED TO A BOYCOTT.

Labor in boycotting The Sun because it did not approve of the recent 'longshoremen's strike, does not meet with

of the recent longshoremen's strike, does not meet with general favor among the Knights. At a regular meeting of District Assembly No. 64 on Monday evening the following was adopted on the subject:

Whereas, District Assembly 64 is fortified in the justice of the principles of the knights of Labor, and demands the right of expressing its own opinions thereon; and Whereas, Claiming, as it does, its right to its opinions, it also concedes the same rights to others; therefore Resorted, That District Assembly 64 does not indorse, but repudiates, any attempt to borcott The New Fork Sun, or any other publication, for reason of its published opinion on any subject.

Resorted, That we deem it unjust to attack any establishment which employs strictly organized labor and compiled with their demand.

NEW-HAVEN BOYCOTTERS FINED.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—Benjamin F. Glidden, David T. McNamara and Thomas F. Mulcahy, the three men who were recently convicted of boycotting The Cou rier and Journal Publishing Company, were brought up in the Superior Court this morning for sentence. They were each fined \$59 and costs, the amount aggregating \$393, which they paid.

MR. THOMPSON AND THE PANAMA CANAL. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., April 12.-R. W. Thompson, pres dent of the American Committee of the Pan has arrived from New-York. He said to a reporter to day: "There has been no change in the relations be-tween De Lesseps and the American Committee. I hold the same relations with the canal I always have and reports to the contrary are erroneous."

DID THESE MEN KILL NICHOLS! CHICAGO, April 12 .- A Daily News dispatch from Mor ris, Ill., says: An important piece of evidence was given to-day in the trial of Schwartz and Watt, the trainmen charged with murdering and robbing Express Messenger Nichols, by Daniel Drinkforth, a horse trainer of Free Nichols, by Daniel Drinkforth, a horse trainer of Property. III. Drinkforth testified he was at the station in Jollet the night of the train robbery. He noticed two men concealed between the water tank and a tool house. Just before Nichols's train pulled out the two men jumped aboard, either between the engine and the forward baggage car or between the two baggage cars. They had the appearance of tramps.

COOK COUNTY MAKES \$200 A MINUTE. Chicago, April 12 (Special).—Mr. Furthmann, Assistant state's Attorney, together with four assistants, yesterday sought to ascertain how much the "boodle" con tractors owe the county on shortage and commissions. When he stopped at noon Mr. Furthmann estimated that the morning's work would not the county more than \$200 a minute, or \$12,000 an hour. Many of the contractors have agreed to settle at Mr. Furthmann's figures without recourse to law. The amount of the restitution will ex-

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The stockholders of the In-ternational Navigation Company this afternoon voted to increase the bonded debt of the company to \$3,200,000. This is to provide for two steamships now in course of construction for the line in England, and other exten-sions.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CITY ELECTION IN BORDENTOWN.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 12.—The city election here yesterday resulted in favor of the Democrats. John O. Hudson
was elected Mayor over James Tantum by a large majority.
Charles Brown, Republican, was elected Councilman over
the Democratic candidate, making the Council stand Democrats, 5; Republicans, 4.

the Democratic candidate, making the Council stand Democrate, 5; Republicans, 4.

TWO ENGLISH DEBT COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, April 12.—A dispatch from London to The Richmond Despatch says the committee of British holders of Virginia bonds selected to visit Richmond to confer with a committee of the Logislatura relative to the debt of the state will number two persons. These are Sir Edward Thornton, as before announced, and S. N. Bratikwaite.

HOLIDAY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.—April 12.—To-day is a legal holiday heve, An election was held for the adoption of state constitutional amendments.

ST. AUGUSTINE DEVASTATED.

FIRE SWEEPS THE OLD SPANISH CITY. DESTRUCTION OF THE HISTORIC CATHEDRAL-THE

LOSSES AND INSURANCES.

JACKSOXVILLE, April 12,-The Times-Union's St. Augus tine dispatch gives a full account of a fire there this morning, which destroyed about \$250,000 worth of property. The alarm was given at 3:15 for a blaze in the laundry of the St. Augustine Hotel on the north side of the plaza. The flames spread rapidly to the kitchen and then to the main part of the building. The fire department consisted only of a hook-and-ladder truck and one Manafield steam-engine, and was soon on the scene, but it was impossible to do anything to save the hotel, which was already wrapped in flames. The guests, numbering ninety, and the forty servants, with the exception of one laundry-woman, Bridget Barry, escaped. By this time the flames had crept through the entire building and communicated to the Edwards House and "The Cottage" on the north, both frame buildings. These were northward to the Planters House and then Florida House annex. Here the firemen people by heroic efforts succeeded in prevent-ing the flames from reaching the main building of the Florida House, which is of wood and only fifteen feet from the annex. The next buildings to go were the First National Bank and one of the oldest landmarks in the ancient city, the old Spanish Cathedral, just west of destroying all the old historic relies in the interior which summoned the citizens to the scene of conflagrahouse of Dr. J. E. Peck on the west were saved, but were greatly damaged by water. At this time the east wall of the St. Augustine House, facing Charlotte st., fell, carryside, in which were the stores of Gonzalez & Benhayon, taurant, Davis's barber shop, Goldering & Co.'s cigar factory and Speizegger's drug store. All were com pletely destroyed. Next Chamberlain's grocery and Mrs. B. E. Carr's dwelling, north of the Sinclair Block, were flames reached the old County Court-house on the north, which was totally destroyed. The records, bowever, were removed and saved. Vedder & Compton's store and Weiter's restaurant on the west burned also; but here the fire was checked, and at 7:30 was completely

ly as can now be learned, as follows: St. Augustine Hotel, \$150,000, no insurance; First National Bank building, \$4,000, no insurance; old Cathedral, \$10,000, insurance \$4,100, in New-York companies; "Cottage," \$2,500, insurance "Hope Insurance Company of insurance; \$2,500, insurance \$1,000, in the "Cottage," \$2,500, insurance \$1,000, in the Hope Insurance Company of Louislana; the Edwards House \$10,000, no insurance; Vedder & Compton, museum, \$5,000, insurance \$500; the courthouse, \$5,000, insurance \$500; the courthouse, \$5,000, insurance \$5,000 in the Pinenix Insurance Company of Hartford; Weiter's restaurant, \$4,000, insurance \$1,000 on the building, owned by Mrs. Smith; Mrs. B. E. Carr, dwelling and store, \$8,000, insurance \$5,000 in Boston companies; Chamberlin's grocery \$8,000, insurance \$2,000; Buck's restaurant \$2,500, no insurance; Gonzalez & Benhayon \$5,000, no insurance; Davis's barbershop \$500, no insurance; Moy Yong's restaurant \$1,000, no insurance; Yedder's Moseum \$2,000, no insurance. The proprietor of the St. Augustine Hotel was Captain E. S. Vaill, who was the ploneer hotel man of the ancient city. His insurance had just expired. The old Cathedral, one of the most interesting landmarks in the city, was built in 1793 and was in use for purposes of worship up to the time of its destruction. Besides the losses above mentioned were those of guests in the hotels and numerous small losses which, although they cannot be detailed, will bring the total loss up to the aggregate before mentioned. Bridget Barry, a scrub woman, was the only person whose life was lost. She escaped early, but returned to save clothing and was not seen afterward.

received at the Treasury Department to-day from the Collector of Customs at St. Augustine, Fla.:

The principal part of the city is destroyed by fire, county court house also burned. Can I offer assist in the way of rooms in the post-office building not occup Impossible to procure rooms outside of this building. Receiposed.

fire, so far as can be ascertained, was carried by James M. Lewis, an insurance broker of No. 67 Liberty-st., who from severe loss. He had some \$40,000 or the St. Augus-tine Hotel, written in various companies of this city. from severe loss. He had some \$40,000 or the St. Augustine Hotel, written in various companies of this city. With the exception of one or two small policies, representing about \$1,000 or \$2,000. all expired on April I. Mr. Lewis has also about \$25,000 or \$30,000 on the Magnolia Hotel, but this has not been scriously injured. Its historical and antiquarian interest, as the oldest city in the United States, the quaintness of its structures and its atmosphere of medieval repose have done perhaps as much as its mide climate and beautiful situation to make St. Augustine a favorite winter residence. Ponce de Leon in his search for the "fountain of youth" made a landing there as early as 1512, at the point where the city was afterward established, but it was not until 1565 that a permanent settlement was made there by the Spanish. The Cathedral had in its tower a bell bearing the date 1682. The custom house was formerly the residence of the Spanish Governor. The remains of a lighthouse with fortified walls, one of the early buildings of the Spaniards, still exist on Anastasia Island, and traces remain of the two lines of defences, a ditch and an embankment which stretched across the peninsula. During the two centuries of Spanish occupation the maximum population of St. Augustine was 3,000, besides a garrison of 2,500, and its population is about 3,000. Fort Marion, in which part of the Apache prisoners have been confined during the winter, was completed by the Spanish rapidly in popularity as a winter resort, and a great sun of money has been expended upon hotels and other structures for the entertainment of visitors. The residence out of shell concrete proved so satisfactory and so harmonious with its antique surroundings that H. M. Flagler, of this city, began last year the construction from the same material of the great hotel Ponce de Leon, the first of a group of notable buildings which was to include the "Alezara," the "Casa Monica" and other structures of an Oriental type.

FIFTEEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH-GREAT LOSS

OF PROPERTY. CHICAGO, April 12 .- A dispatch from Atchison, Kan. says: "No less than fifteen persons have been burned to death by the prairie fires which, starting near Nicodemus, Graham County, have swept northwest on an air line into Norton County, destroying everything in a path that in places is from two and a half to seven miles wide -a great roaring sea of flame rolling in tremendous heets under the impetus of the high wind which prevailed all day Saturday and night. Thousands of head of vaned all day Saturday and night. Thousands of head of stock of all kinds have been burned, and thousands of tons of hay, corn, and wheat, and from 100 to 175 houses and barns have been destroyed. It is impossible as yet to learn the names of those who perished in the flames. The burned district extends a distance of over sixty miles with the fire still spreading."

SIOUX FALLS, D. T., April 12.—Reports of loss of property from prairie fires during the terrible, windstorm, of

erty from prairie fires during the terrible wind-storm of Friday and Saturday continue to come in. Eighteen miles west of this city a tremendous fire started and swept the country for miles. Henry Strallen. George Fallor. John Jacobson and P. M. Hall lost their houses and con-tents, also their barns, farm machinery, grain, stock, and

FOR INHUMAN TREATMENT OF HIS WIFE.

BE INCREASED IF NECESSARY.

Yesterday morning Henry K. Lynch, of No. 339 New-ark-ave., Jersey City, was arraigned before Justice Stilsing on a charge of beating his sick wife. The following letter was read to the Court. It was brought to court by

sing on a charge of beating his sick wife. The following letter was read to the Coart. It was brought to court by the prisoner's daughter.

JURGE STILSING: I cannot remember all the dates, but I will be at his trial, if I have to be carried there. In March, 1886, when I was lying sick in bed, he threw a frying pan at me and blackened my body. From that month up to July he was throwing knives and crockery around, or anything he could lay his hands on, whenever he felt like it. On July 4 he threw what dishes were on the table, with food in them, and bottles at me, so that my head was cut. He then attacked me with a butcher knife, but my daughter Agnes kept him away from my Then he turned upon her and the knife was from Then he turned upon her and the knife was the motor of the face and the could not move it. He then beat her in the face an i went out. Since then he has thrown crockery and other things. He has thrown chairs at the children and beaten them with a belt with the buckle cut into their field. He beat her once with a naval belt so that the buckle cut one until my bedy was covered with cuts and marks. He took an ato to chop me up on March 4 last. He said he would nake inherenced out of me, and that it would be worse than the Druse marder. He has threatened to murder my family time and again. It was his only cry: "I will hang for you; I don't care for prisono," or such talk. On March 3 e wanted to scald me alivo with boiling water on the stove, but I moved out of his way, and it went on my clothing. On March 2 he broke in the door to murder my bady boy, and toek part of the panel to solit my skein he has been doing damage and meanness whenever he felt file it.

The prisoner hung his head in shame as his wife; selter was read aloud. Twelve different instances of his abuse

The prisoner hing his head in sname as his whe stock was read aloud. Twelve different instances of his abid were recalled by his daughter. Each was made it ground of a separate compaint. Lynch was committed in default of ball aggregating \$8,500. Justice Stilsin said he would increase the amount if necessary to preven Lynch from returning to his home.

THE FREIGHT TRAIN ROBBERIES.

FINDING DYNAMITE IN THE HOUSE OF ONE OF THE

PRISONERS—A LAW TO FIT THE CASE.

PITTSBURG, April 12.—The wholesale arrests of the em
ployes of the Pan-Handle Railroad for robbing freight, trains was the principal topic of conversation am railroad men and people generally to-day. Superintenden Taylor's office was besieged by dozens of men who were in search of employment. They flocked to the depot ac fast that a line of them extended outside of the officewaiting for their applications for situations as freight conductors or brakemen to be heard. Many of the and there is no delay in the movement of freight No arrests have been reported since last night. Special Agent Rue said this morning that out of sixty men now under arrest there were more than one, or possibly two, of them who stood any chance of escape. Said he: "We expect to make eight or ten more arrests of men who worked the road successfully for a time, and then, for fear of detection, took positions on other lines. This will swell the total number of arrests to sixty-eight or seventy."

the arrests was that of a man whose child was dying. When the officers knocked at the door of his home on Sunday night he was sitting with his wife by the bedside

of his sick child. He broke down completely.

The capture of J. R. Dunlap at Dennison, Ohio, yester day particularly pleased the detectives. As stated las night, he made a confession, in which he said that the stealing had been going on for months. There was no organization among the robbers, Dunlap said, and no regular place of work. Each crew worked by itself. The "fences," Dunlap said, were located in New-Philadelphia, Dennison, Steubenville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Colun

organized and were tart three dieders. Betrayal meant death to the traitor.

While searching through the effects of one of the ring-leaders of the Pauhandle robbers, this morning, Special Officer Miller discovered a package containing six glant dynamite catridges, sufficient to blow up the largest building in town. A further examination disclosed fuse and caps. Miller intimated that the object of the robber in securing and storing the dynamite was known, and that it would make interesting reading when the proper time for its disclosure came.

There was a consultation this morning between Assistant District-Attorney Fagan and John S. Hampton, attorney for the Pennsylvania Company, in regard to the indictment and trial of the prisoners. The trials will be pushed as specify as possible. It is believed that a large number of the men will plead guilty on one or two charges and thus escape a trial on an accumulation of charges and thus escape a trial on an accumulation of

ney for the Pennsylvania Company, in regard to the indictment and trial of the prisoners. The trials will be pushed as speedily as possible. It is believed that a large number of the men will plead guilty on one or two charges and thus escape a trial on an accumulation of charges. A number whose stealings were trifling will be discharged and told to leave this part of the country. The wages of the men against whom charges have been made have been withheld by the company. There is little doubt that the present exposure will lead to exposures on other roads. Some of these are in the Pennsylvania Company's system and some in the Baltimore and Ohio. It is said that the stealing of these other roads was not confined to box-car freights. Through the aid of teamsters and yard agents large quantities of pig from the cars in Pittsburg and other cities.

A telegram from Harrisburg states that a bill was introduced in the State Legislature last night which is intended to cover such cases as the railroad car robberies brought to light in this city yesterday. The bill is in the shape of an amendment to the Penal Code "relating to breaking or entering cars or locomotives." The proposed act provides that the "person so offending shall be guilty of felony and on conviction be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding \$500 and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate and solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding four years."

DESTRUCTION BY SWOLLEN RIVERS.

THE MOHAWK INUNDATION RECEDING SLIGHTLY-

UTICA, April 12.—The interference with travel on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad by the high water, which began yesterday, continues to-day. At noon to-day the tracks from Fort Plain to Fonda were under water. Directly in front of Pala-tine Bridge Station the water was ten feet deep on the track. It is impossible to tell what time may be accessary to repair the damage after the flood sub-sides. The fast mail train was held in Utica last sides. The fast mail train was held in Utica last night. To-day all through trains between Albany and Syracuse are sent by Utica over the West Shore road.

The ice has left the river at Schenectady, but west of that point it is firm. The Mohawk at Little Falls is a rushing torrent, sweeping with terrific force the large cakes of ice and debris along with it. Back of Wait's paper mill the ice is piled from forty to fifty feet into the air for a distance of from 500 to 600 tect. At Palatine Bridge a culvert on the Central road was washed out, but the danger was discovered just in time to save the "Chicago Flyer" from a terrible accident. Last evening the bulkhead which supplies water for the Little Falls Knitting Mills, Ladue's saw mills, Cheeney's hammer factory, the plaster mill, lagraham's flouring mills and several other manufactories was swept away, necessitating the closing of a large number of mills. The treshet in the Mohawk is subsiding, and no more danger is anticipated.

SCHENECTADY, April 12.-The Mohawk River rose nearly three feet last night, and at 10 o'clock this river were damaged by ice. The employes at the Edison Works and the Gilbert Car Works can only get to the shops in boats. There are about 900 men employed in the two shops, which are running with about half the usual force. The New-York mail train due here at 9 o'clock had not arrived at 11:15. CANAJOHARIE, April 12.—The water in the Mohawk at this point is receding slightly. It is feared to-night that the old Fort Plain bridge will knock the Fonda bridge from its abutments.

BINGHAMTON, April 12 (Special).—The rivers are yet rising fast and to-night are about as high as in February last, the highest mark in twenty-two years. The city is nearly surrounded by the waters of the two rivers. Should the rise continue at the present rate a few hours the city water-works must be submerged. Hundreds of cellars are flooded and considerable damage is being done. Nearly a score of mills and factories in this vicinity are shut down.

WHERESEAREE, Penn., April 12.-The Susquehanna River began to rise vesterday. This afternoon the water was thirteen feet above low-water mark. At Nanticoke the lowlands between the town and river are under several feet of water. No damage has yet been reported, but the river is still rising. Coal-laden boats in the North and West Branch Canal at Nanticoke are unable to pull out.

HARTFORD, April 12 .- The river at 2 p. m. was 2019 feet above low-water mark. The meadows now are all covered, and the rise is about 1½ inches an hour.

Milwaukee, April 12.—A dispatch to The Evening Wisisin from Black River Falls says : "The business portion of the city is threatened with a disastrous flood. J. Spaulding's water-power building and a portion of Water-st, were carried away last evening. The east stone pier of one of the iron bridges across the river has be-come undermined, and it is thought the bridge is doomed, if the structure goes down it will endanger the whole business portion of the city.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Erastus Wiman, of New-York, bas concluded the purchase from Raymond Brothers, the inventors, of all the improvements upon the pulverizer, which some time ago he investigated at Montreal, and which, it is said, illustrates an entirely new principle in mechanics, growing out of the application of the natural principle developed in a cyclone. The results show that iron siag can be reduced to impalpable powder, and that fron slag can be reduced to impalpable powder, and that other refractory substances can be treated with equal facility. Tests are at once to be made with machines ready for the purpose in various parts of the country on ores, fertilizers and various other articles of commerce, which, if successful, it is said, will revolutionize the present mode of grinding and pulverizing. A test made with a half barrel of nails showed the iron ground into the finest powder without the aid of tooth, stamp or roller, and with nothing but air.

SUMMING UP FOR ARENSDORF. SIGUX CITY, Iowa, April 12.—The entire day was occ

pied in the Haddock murder case by Judge Weaver, of counsel for the defence, in pleading to the jury. He reviewed with great weight the theory of a reasonable doubt in connection with Arensdorf's guilt, and claimed for the defendant complete exoncration according to the evidence. He claimed that the preponderance of evi-dence was in favor of the guilt of Leavitt as the assassin.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

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A GAMBLER DIES OF HIS WOUNDS.
BOSTON, April 12.—Edward Flanagan, who was shot by Dr.,
Albrecht in the Avery-st. gaming-house, died this morning.

THE ASSASSINATION OF MAYOR BOWMAN.
BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 12.—The trail of G. W. Voice and
Patrick O'Neill, the two East St. Louis policemen indicted
for the murder of et. Mayor Bowman, was set for yesterlay in
the Circuit Court of Believille. When the case was called the
Six'e asked for a coatinuance on the ground that two important witnesses were alisent. Judgs Snyder said he would insist that the cases go to trial. The State thereupon entered a
noile prosequi in both cases and the prisoners were discharged.

SHOT TO DEATH IN HIS CELL.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A dispatch from Ripley, Miss., says:
"An armed mob of twenty-five men from Union County
stormed the jail at this place yesterday and shot to death,
while in his cell, Bud Wilhamson, charged with the killing of
John Collins at New-Albany, about a year ago."

A FORGER'S EFFORT AT SUIGIDE.

BOSTON, April 12.—Charles L, Morrick, a forger, was seen on
a horse-care this morning by an officer. The recognition was
mutnal and Merrick in his room in the eat of taking landanum.

FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

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FIVE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 12.—A diapatch to The Advertiser says that a negro living near Groonville, Ala., went off at higher, leaving five children, the cidest eleven years old, locked up in a house. While he was absent the house caught fire and the children were all burned to death

SUICIDE OF A HOMESICK BRIDE.

CLEVELAND, Ohlo, April 12.—Why. R. R. Sonnedecker, the four weeks' bride of a wealthy farmer living near Wooster, Ohlo, hanged berself in the amoke house yesterday because of homesickness.

THE CROSBY BILL VETOED;

TWO OBJECTIONS RAISED BY GOV. HILL SUPPORTED BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN DE CLARING A PORTION OF THE MEASURE UNCOX-

STITUTIONAL-TEXT OF THE MESSAGE.

ALBANY, April 12 (Special). — Governor Hall etoed the New-York and Brooklyn High License bill to-night, sending his veto message to the Assembly, together with opinions by Attorney-General O'Brien and George F. Comstock, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals. Two veto messages the same day in the interest of the liquor dealers would seem to show conclusively that the Governor is indeed their "one friend," He has put the Democratic parsy in sts old-time attitude of favoring unrestricted liquor selling- The assembly received the message calmly as it was read. Mr. Crosby then made the usual motion that the veto message be laid on the tab'e. Mr. Sbeehau the Democratic leader, cried out: "Read the appendix also " The Speaker rep ied : "The message has been read down to the Governor's signature. That is sufficient." "We had an appendix this morning," said Mr. Erwin, referring to the other veto. Mr. Sheehan was not gratified and the Assembly then adopted Mr. Crosby's motion. The Republicans will attempt to pass the bill over the as the Democrats will sustain the Governor, but a party record will be made. The Governor declares that two fatal objections to the bill render its approval impossible. One of them is that Brooklyn, thus imposing "an unequal burden on the citizens of the State." "The second objection to this measure," he says, " is that a portion of its provisions are clearly unconstitutional." The message is given in full below, with the exception

of two tables:

mocracy—the fundamental principle of Republican philosophy. The burden imposed by the bill, though in name a license fee, is really a tax. "The exaction of a license fee, with a view to revenue, is an exercise of the power of taxation." (Cooley on Const. Lim., 201, note 4.)
The burden being unequal, the bill is intrinsically units. No good reason exists why a heavier exaction should be imposed upon the saloon-keeper in New-York than upon the saloon-keeper in Burfalo. It cannot be pretended that the business of the former can necessarily bear a heavier burden than that of the latter; nor is drunkenness a greater evil in New-York than in Buffalo. Suppose a higher license fee was exacted of the lawyer, physician, merchant or plumber in Buffalo than in New-York, would not all admit the inequality of the burdens if the measure be an evil, New-York and Brooklyn should not alone be afflicted with it; if it be a benefit, New-York and Brooklyn should not monopolize its advantages.

As before stated, a license fee is a tax imposed by the

If the measure be an evil, new-tork and Brossys, should not alone be afflicted with it; if the a benealt, New-York and Brooklyn should not monopolize its advantages.

As before stated, a license fee is a tax imposed by the State, and, like every other tax, it should be just and equal in its operation. No partial legislation, no partial taxation, should be tolerated in our state. A license fee applicable to the whole State and based upon the amount of business done, and graded proportionately, would not be open to the criticisms here suggested. A general statute fixing a reasonable minimum license fee to be charged in every city, and even in every town and village in the State, leaving the maximum sum to be determined by the local authorities everywhere, if not entirely satisfactory would at least be free from the charge of favoritism and hyporrisy in its enactment. The United States liquor license fee is uniform throughout the State; the collateral inberliance special tax is the same in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn as elsewhere; the regulations and penalities concerning the sale of eleomargarine are similar everywhere in the State; the laws in regard to adulterated food apply to those cities with no greater severity than surwhere else. The truth is that no tangible or consistent argument whatever has been advanced why the unjust discrimination contemplated by this bill in respect to these two cities should be countenanced for a moment.

If the number of licensed places in those cities was very much greater than in the other cities of the State in proportion to the number of their inhabitants, there might be some plausible pretext or excuse for the excenption of the latter cities. But such is not the fact, on the contrary, the very reverse is the truth. I have procured an accurate and official statement from the boards of Excise in every city in the State, showing the number of licenses now in force in such cities, and the fact is established that of the cities of the State, there being twenty-seven in al

The Governor then gives a table to show that out of the twenty-seven cities in the State twenty have a greater number of licenses in force in proportion to their population than New-York and twenty-five a greater number than Brooklyn. According to this table New-York has 7.27 licenses per 1.000 population and Brooklyn 5.32, while Jamestown has 3.32. The ratio in other cities ranges from 5.33 in Watertown to 13.75 in Buffalo. In 23 villages and towns named the ratio ranges from 5.66 in Walkill to 19.76 in Olean. The message continues:

to 19.76 in Olean. The message continues:

Those who voted for the passage of this bill in the Legislature must have acted in ignorance of these facts, or else, in the commendable desire on their part to relieve Now-York and Brooklyn from the evils arising from the great number of licensed places therein, must have overlooked the greater danger at their own homes, and will appreciate the opportunity now afforded for further and more careful consideration of the subject. 2d. The second objection to this measure is that a portion of its provisions are clearly unconstitutional.

It appears that upon the third reading of the bill in the Assembly there was hastily and without deliberation or previous reflection, added thereto the following clause:

"If any person having a license of the second or fourth class shall keep on hand on the premises illensed, any intoxicating liquors other than those permitted in his license, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and his license shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

cating figuors other than those per contested. This clause is not only striously defective in not providing any method or manner of forfeiting the liceuse or radjudicating the forfeitine, or judicially determining the guilt of the alleged if ender, but assuming to act as judge, jury and executioner, it declares the party guilty, and forfeits his liceuse without any further proceedings either by or against him. The decision of our highest court is, that this cannot be hone. (Commissioners of Excise vs. Merchant, 103 N. Y., p. 149.) But it is also more than defective in form—it conflicts with the organic law of the State. Liquors are recognized as property under our present Constitution and by the decisions of the courts. Their sale may be regulated and restricted, but it cannot be prohibited; they cannot be confiscated. What cannot be prohibited; they cannot be confiscated. What cannot be done directly cannot be the mere "keeping on hand" of liquors—without any sule or intention to sell—a crime. This is a destruction of property or interference with its vested rights that is repugnant to the Constitution.

If this provision can be upheld, it would prevent the proprietor of a respectable restaurant from keeping in his establishment a bottle of brandy even for his own